

The Conservative.

FRIDAY - OCT. 5, 1866.

All business pertaining to the Conservative office (during our absence) can be transacted with N. L. Moore.

The Fair Postponed.

In consequence of the recent rains and high water, which has inundated a portion of the fair grounds, and rendered the roads leading thereto impassable, the Board of Directors of the Morgan County Agricultural Society have postponed the holding of the Fair until Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 10th, 11th and 12th, 1866. By order of the Board.

JOHN S. ADAMS, Sec'y.

The Meeting in Meigsville Tp.

The Democratic mass meeting held last Friday at the Cross Roads, in Meigsville township, near the Emory meeting house, was a complete success. The large crowd of sturdy farmers, with their wives, children and voting boys were somewhat disappointed at not hearing Col. Wm. H. Ball. The large assembly was addressed for nearly three hours by Judge Gaylord and Wm. Glenn. This meeting and the interest taken is pretty strong evidence that things are working for the good of the country and the result on the second Tuesday of October will astonish the Radicals.

Corruption Fund.

Investigation is on foot to ascertain how much of Plant's \$2,000 extra pay was used in the paying of the enormous expenses of the late Radical fiasco.

"Shot in the Neck."

We are sorry to say that a leading Radical Stumper, in a contest with the most deadly enemy of mankind, at the village of Windsor, fell early in the engagement shot in the neck. He was taken out where the air was more pure and by last accounts, had somewhat revived, and would proceed to attend other appointments in company with other distinguished speakers.

An Outrage.

On the day of the Radical fandango in this place, an uncalled for assault was made upon Enosh Dye, Jr., by one Gilbert Gilley. We understand the facts to be that Dye was peaceable and acting in good order and in no manner or way molesting or disturbing any one, when Gilley, under the color of office, (we believe he is a Deputy Marshal) made the outrageous assault. Such outrages as these should not be tolerated. No one, we are satisfied, was disposed to molest or hinder the Radicals in their demonstration, and no one did anything to mar the proceedings. They had it all their own way such as it was. Many of course were disgusted and ashamed of the performances and the sentiments uttered by the several speakers, but all were disposed to let them go ahead in their revolutionary way and rebellious doctrine.

Plants says to the Jack Gray Committee of the so-called "Soldiers' Re-union," call on me for any amount you may want. I will honor your draft out of my \$2,000 extra bounty.

Let the fact be remembered and whisper the same in the ear of every man, that out of over 1300 soldiers, who went out from Morgan county to put down the Rebellion, only about 100, all told and accurately counted, could be induced to participate in the Pond, Gray and Hedges Soldiers' Re-union, held in this place on the 28th of September. What a fizzle, Oh! my countrymen! The soldiers understood the trap and refused to respond to the call of Jack Gray & Co.

Paying Dear for the Whistle.

It is said, and we are inclined to believe the report, that our Radical friends—of the "torch and turpentine" party—paid one hundred and thirty-five dollars to the Zanesville Democratic Band to blow a few blasts on their horns at the "Soldiers' Re-union," alias Radical fiasco.

How much of Plant's \$2,000 extra pay was used in the demonstration of much cry and little wool? We ask only for information.

We are informed, and our informant knows all about it, that a special messenger was dispatched from this place to Zanesville to borrow flags, banners, mottoes, pictures, &c., to be used on the occasion of the so-called soldiers' re-union. That the same display of flags, &c., might have been seen in the Fred. Douglass procession and demonstration at Zanesville on the 21st inst. How appropriate. One thing, or one feature only was wanting to complete this picture, Fred. was not here, but we had his representative, if not in color in sentiment, in the late Col. Stafford and other slang-whangers.

Progress and Preachers at Political Meetings.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following:

Rev. Mr. Meredith, of Stafford county, tells of a negro woman of that region leading her people to idol-dances, and giving out herself as immortal. Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Mississippi, says hundreds of negroes in that State have adopted what they call the New Religion. They teach that God is dead, and that the Savior has been superseded by two old negro women, whom they worship in His stead.

We know of some preachers in this region that act as if "God was dead and the Savior superseded," by an ebony colored idol, "whom they worship in His stead." Some of them may be seen at all the large gatherings of the Jacobin party cheering, laughing and stamping in approval of the grossest profanity, black-guardism and falsehoods of drunken and debauched speakers.

In Malta, last Friday evening, the Democratic meeting was frequently disturbed by the outrageous conduct of drunken rowdies—put forward and countenanced by some men claiming to be respectable, and would like for their neighbors to think them patterns of morality and possessing all the christian virtues. In this rowdy demonstration, a preacher, who was to be seen greatly enjoying, and seemed to act as though the demonstrations and rowdy conduct of his friends was all right. For the present, we will not mention the names of these drunken rowdies and their aiders and abettors, but, hereafter, their names in full will appear in print with appropriate remarks and comments.

Quite a group of disappointed, disconsolate long faced Radicals, were congregated upon the court-house portico, the next morning after the able speech of Col. Stafford. What for? says an inquisitive Democrat. "Picking nigger wool," says a redeemed and regenerated Republican.

Soldiers' Re-Union.

The so-called "Soldiers' Re-Union" meeting held in this place last Friday was a failure a fizzle. There was some considerable display of borrowed flags, banners, &c. Take out the people of M'Connellsville and Malta in town on that occasion, and there was not over three hundred voters present. The long array of speakers advertised to address the people, failed to come to time. Disappointment and despair was strongly depicted upon the countenance of every one of the faithful. Bad liquor flowed profusely, and the night season was made hideous by the Buchananian orgies of all the decency party.

Those present in the grove were intellectually entertained by a slang-whanging scallawag, by the name of Stinecomb. He abused, vilified and slandered President Johnson and the Democratic and Conservative party. He was the only speaker that was in the least interesting and entertaining, if abuse, &c., can thus be called.

In the evening a Mr. Stafford, late a Col. of a nigger Regiment, made the wool fly, to an appreciative audience in front of the court-house, as far as he could be heard—the noise and confusion was great, he went the whole figure for negro suffrage and equality. The orator had been in the black army, he had commanded black troops, he had cut, slept and smelt the nigger, and he therefore spoke from experience; that the negro, was as good as the white man, in every accomplishment, virtue and physical and mental organization.

This speech was a little more than some of the Radicals bargained for. He was rather too plain spoken in favor of negro equality, to suit some of the more fastidious and cautious of the party and was by his own party literally hooted down, and compelled to suspend his remarks.

"AND THE BLIND SHALL SEE" by calling on T. T. Nott, at Morris' Hardware Store, who, it is generally known, has been afflicted with sore eyes for twenty-five years, and having been cured by the use of J. V. Hardy's Eye Balm, takes pleasure in supplying any in need of a cure.

J. ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE is still well supplied with a large stock of drugs, medicines, well paper, patent medicines, paints and dye stuffs and all articles pertaining to the Drug trade.

Call and get Rings Unrivaled Hair Restorative.

I think there would always be Union white men enough in the South, aided by the blacks, to divide the representation, and thus continue the Republican ascendancy. (Thad. Stevens. Here is a plain confession that the majority of the white people of the country will not continue the Republican (that is, the Jacobin) ascendancy, and hence the negroes must be brought in to outvote that white majority.

Tribute of Respect.

HALL OF VALLEY LODGE No. 36, I. O. O. F., M'CONNELLSVILLE, O., Sept. 17, 1866.

At stated meeting of Valley Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God in the dispensation of His Divine Providence has seen proper to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother, E. M. Lehart, and in his death our Lodge has lost a worthy member, his relatives a loved one, and

Whereas, We shall no more clasped the open hand of friendship, no more will we meet in our social circle, but his virtues and many noble traits of character will ever live as green spots in the memory of us all; therefore,

Resolved, That brother Lehart, whose death we sincerely lament, will be ranked with the loved and honored of our order.

Resolved, That this Lodge do sincerely sympathize with the bereaved friends of the deceased in this, their sad affliction, we can only commend them to Him whose goodness binds up the broken heart with the assurance that there is a world where the good will meet again.

Resolved, That our Lodge room be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we wear the usual badge the same length of time.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in our minutes, and a copy be given to the relatives of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to the county papers for publication.

J. R. GEORGE, } Committee.
H. SPECK, }

L. D. READ, Secretary.

Equalization Bounty Bill.

As passed by Congress July 27th, 1866, gives \$100 additional bounty.

To every honorably discharged soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States since April 19th, 1861, for three years, and served his term of enlistment, and who has received or was entitled to receive but \$100 bounty.

To every such soldier who has been discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty before his term of enlistment expired \$100.

To the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died while in the service or from wounds received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States \$100.

AN INCREASE PENSION

has also been granted by a recent law—

To widows of soldiers who have died in the army, or to the children if the widow has died or remarried—\$2 per month for each child under 16 years of age.

To soldiers who have lost a foot or a hand or been disabled equal to the loss of a hand or foot—\$15 per month.

To obtain the increase pension a new application must be made.

THREE MONTHS EXTRA PAY

has been granted every officer who was in commission March 3d, 1865, and resigned or was honorably discharged after April 9th, 1865.

The undersigned will promptly attend to all valid claims under the several laws of Congress granting bounties, pensions, extra pay, &c. Bring with you all papers in your possession—such as discharges, &c.—so as to make out correct applications.

JAMES M. GAYLORD,

Authorized Military Claim Agent,
M'Connellsville, Ohio.

Bounties.

By the late Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866, every soldier who enlisted into the army after the 15th of April, 1861, for the term of three years and who served his term and was honorably discharged is entitled to a bounty of one hundred dollars.

Every soldier who enlisted after the same time and for the same term, who was discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents of such soldier, or the heirs of any soldier who died of disease or wounds contracted in the line of duty is entitled to one hundred dollars bounty.

Every soldier who enlisted into the army after the 15th of April, 1861, for a term, not less than two years, and who has been honorably discharged, after serving two years, is entitled to fifty dollars bounty.

Any soldier who enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, or the widow, minor children or parents of any such soldier who died of wounds or disease contracted in the service, is entitled to fifty dollars bounty.

All persons entitled to these bounties can have them promptly collected by calling upon

GLENN & KELLY,
Office South-west Corner of Public Square.

Letter from a Republican Soldier

The following excellent letter appears in the Michigan papers. Its author was a Lieutenant in the army, and was for several years the editor of the St. Clair Republican, a Radical sheet. He says:

St. CLAIR, September 19, 1866.

It has been reported that I have sold out the Democratic party. What the grounds are for this assertion I know not, neither do I care. It is a well known fact that I have always been styled and claimed with the Republican party, and a Republican I claim still to be. Our President, Mr. Johnson, was elected by the voters of that party, and I believe he intends to carry out the principles of the platform on which he was elected to the Vice Presidency, if I do not misunderstand his views. It was the enlisted cry of the entire North during the rebellion, that those who fought the battles should be our officers after the war. Let every man, be he Republican or Democrat, redeem those promises now. The President is fulfilling his part of the obligation. Let those that elevated him to his present position uphold him in it. On the negro question I stand where I always did. I am not and never was in favor of negro suffrage. But I do believe that it was the duty of our Government to protect their laboring interests in the Southern States. I think that President Johnson acted wisely in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. There were millions of treasure to be donated to the negro, and those who stood the brunt of battle were to be left in the cold. Two-thirds of the Republicans of this State support Mr. Johnson for his action on that question. I am in favor of admitting the Southern States when they send loyal men to represent them in Congress. I do not believe in irritating the people of both sections of the country until another war is brought upon us.

Finally, I believe that the radicals of both parties are going too far. That all measures as they propose will eventually ruin our Government. Very respectfully yours, &c.

F. H. MORSE.

The corn crop in the bottoms along the Wabash has all been destroyed.

The Two Conventions.

Anna Dickinson, a white woman, and Frederick Douglass, a negro, were the great orators of the late Philadelphia Convention. They were especially thanked by it for their addresses. When the resolution for negro suffrage passed the Convention, Anna Dickinson exclaimed that her bosom was too full for utterance!

Theodore Tilton, one of the editors of the New York Independent, and a public advocate of miscegenation, or the amalgamation of the races, walked into the Convention arm-in-arm with the negro Fred. Douglass, thus giving a practical social exemplification of the doctrine.

In the Radical Philadelphia Convention the motto was a union of colors, black and white. In the Philadelphia Conservative Convention it was a union of States. The one had a negro and a white man arm-in-arm as a typical representation; the other had South Carolina and Massachusetts united in friendly embrace.

The Radical Congress passed a law imposing negro suffrage upon the District of Columbia, against the wish of its people unanimously expressed at the polls. For this law Plants voted.

Plants also voted for the law, which passed, imposing negro suffrage upon all the Territories of the United States, against the will of the people thereof.

He also voted for the Civil Rights Bill, which punishes hotel-keepers, if they do not allow negroes to sit with whites; also, punishing ministers of the Gospel for not uniting whites and negroes in marriage.

Speaking Out in Meeting—The Radical Doctrine Boldly Proclaimed.

The Hon. John Hickman, a leading Radical of Pennsylvania, has taken the stump in favor of the political and social equality of the negro. He made a speech last week at West Chester to an audience of blacks, in the course of which he uttered the following sentiments:

"I am in favor of giving equal and impartial suffrage to the negro, because he is entitled to it, and because I believe that God Almighty has decreed that justice must be done to all men. Many of the colored people here before me have a better right to vote than I have; for I have not given of my money to sustain the Government, while they have periled their lives to sustain it."

"If the Irishman is entitled to vote after a five years' residence in the country, why should not the negro, who has lived here all his life? It is said he is not intelligent enough. I say that if the Irishman is intelligent enough, so is my friend Mr. Garnett. If I am intelligent enough to vote, then so is Mr. Garnett, for he is my equal. It has been customary to say that the negro who has intelligence derives it from the white blood in his veins. I deny it. Stand up, Brother Garnett. [Brother G. stood up amid great applause.] Show me where there is any trace of white blood in him, [patting Brother G. on the shoulder.] There is none; he is a genuine negro. It has taken four years of bloody war to destroy the body of slavery, and it will take four years more of war to destroy the spirit of slavery. When that war comes you will be called upon to fight, and mark me I! then you do not obtain your right to vote, I will never again exercise mine."

"But I did not come here to make a speech; I came here to show that I am in favor of equality before the law, and I now boldly declare that I am in favor of political and social equality with the negro."

This John Hickman is one of the leading gurus of Radicalism, and he but expresses the honest sentiments of his party when he declares himself "in favor of giving equal and impartial suffrage to the negro," and "in favor of political and social equality with the negro."

The Negro vs. The White Soldiers on Bounties.

We learn from an official statement from the War Department, that there are over 1,000,000 claimants for the \$50,000,000 bounty money to be distributed among the soldiers. Of these bounties \$20,000,000 are to go to negro soldiers. There was not one negro soldier to half-a-dozen whites yet they get two-fifths of all the bounties. For instance, 150,000 negroes get \$20,000,000, while 900,000 whites only receive \$30,000,000. Each negro soldier seems to receive more than twice as much as a white soldier. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Republican Congress under the Administration of President Lincoln passed an act assigning members of Congress to the Southern States. They chose them under that law, but when they presented their certificates of election they were told by the Jacobin majority they had no right to their seats because their States were out of the Union! The Jacobin Congress thus nullified the law of the Republican Congress.

"All, without respect to color, should stand equal before the law."—[Charles Sumner.]

How can this proposition be reconciled with the legislation of the Jacobins in Congress giving a negro one hundred dollars bounty for two years and a white soldier fifty dollars for the same service? That is not exactly equal before the law. It is the kind of equality, however, that we get from Sumner, Stevens, Eggleston and Plants.

Angrily frown is generally a sign of the cross.

Radical Policy and Congress.

The New York Sun (Independent) has an article on the effect of Radical success at the approaching election. It says:

"If the Radicals succeed in retaining their present strength in the Congressional elections that are soon to be held, it is not improbable that they may be emboldened to make some further demand of the South. They have already gone on from one step to another, in their extreme policy, and their object seems to be not to induce the South to come up to their propositions for restoration, but to have off the readmission of the Southern States to Congress until after the next Presidential election. It is a matter of deep regret that the interests of the country should be thus tampered with by a party which aims only to retain political power; but there seems to be no help for it. If the coming election result favorably to the Radicals, there is hardly a doubt that the attitude of Congress at the next session will be far more hostile toward the South than it was at the last session."

Those who aid the Radicals by their votes must count the cost upon their business, upon the public credit, and upon all that interests further peace and order. Why should men be commenced to go about stirring up bitterness and hatred toward the people of the South simply to enable the Radicals to retain political power? Why should merchants sacrifice their business simply to enable the Radicals to retain political power? Why should good citizens allow the interests of the country to be tampered with by a party which aims only to retain political power? These questions will be asked by reflecting men before they vote.

What is the Use?

Why cannot some arrangement be made by which Thad. Stevens can have two votes and thus save Mr. Plants the expense of winter in Washington, and the Government the expense of paying a member of Congress for sitting in his seat and saying aye whenever Thad. says aye, and no whenever Thad. says no? What is the use of the extra expense when two votes to Thad. would accomplish the same end?—[Spirit of Democracy.]

Speaker Colfax.

The chances of beating Speaker Colfax, the Jacobin candidate in the South Bend District, Indiana, a good. Four years ago he was run within two hundred and fifty votes of defeat by Mr. Turpie, who is the competitor against him now. As to the prospect, the Laporte correspondent of the Chicago Times says: "Today Laporte County has been alive. The joint discussion between Messrs. Turpie and Colfax drew thousands to the city; and it is a conceded fact that two-thirds of those present were supporters of Judge Turpie. Over five thousand persons were present, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. While I write about for Turpie all the air, and once in awhile some resolute non-descript yell: 'Hurrah for Colfax!'" This county is the banner of the Abolition party in Northern Indiana. At the county election last fall the Abolition candidate for sheriff was elected by a majority of over seven hundred, but this fall the conservatives will elect their entire ticket. The election of Turpie is conceded by all fair-minded men, and, indeed, the Democracy are satisfied that their State ticket will be elected by overwhelming odds."

The Jacobin papers are very much distressed to know what House of Representatives the Anti-Jacobin members elect from the North to the next Congress will join in case there should be two organizations. Our reply, in the first place, is, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." 2. They will be found in the organization which embraces a majority of the two hundred and forty-two members that compose the House—that number being assigned to it by the last Jacobin Congress. The majority of the House will be the legal organization, and with it will go the Anti-Jacobin members. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

If the people of Alabama are allowed to come back to Congress with representation for her negroes, it is just as fair and reasonable that the people of Ohio be allowed representation for their horses and cattle. [Chillicothe Gazette.]

That is from a Radical sheet. The Gazette thinks free negroes are on a par with horses and cattle, and if free negroes are counted in the basis of representation, so ought horses and cattle to be counted. That from a Radical of the "man and brother" is rather hard, but so it is. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It will not require a soldier or an expenditure of a dollar to keep the South in the Union as States. To hold them in subjection as conquered provinces will require 150,000 men and an expenditure of 200,000,000. Those in favor of the latter alternative with its great expense and great taxes, will vote for Plants.

A correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth (Radical) speaks of General Grant as "a person of limited information and common-place ideas, which some obstinate prejudices, and not a superabundance of intellectual convictions." These Radicals know by instinct that General Grant is not and cannot be with them, and, as if apprehensive that he may be a candidate for President against them, they are taking time by the forelock to abuse him in advance. [Cin. Enq.]

"We claim an equal right in the three boxes—the witness-box, the jury-box and the ballot-box."—[Fred Douglass.]

Yes! And the whole Jacobin party of the country, as represented in the late Philadelphia Convention, said "aye!" to this negro proposition. He was the great orator of the convention.

"To this complexion has it come at last," was the remark of the disgraced Republican when he read the laws of the last Congress forcing black suffrage upon the people of the territories and upon the District of Columbia. "Yes," he continued, "and it is a very black complexion."

The only thought of the majority in the last Rump Congress—the key to their whole policy the alpha and omega of all they did—was to devise means to keep their party in power. To that end they appropriated, direct from the treasury, \$4,000 to each member, under the name of extra pay, to spend for a reelection.

WEBSTER'S PROPHECY.—If the infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override the Constitution, not the Supreme Court at defiance, make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally hand the country, and deluge it in blood.—Daniel Webster.

"Ought Not to Live."

The New York Evening Post, a leading Republican paper, says that the party controlled by such men as Thad. Stevens, Sumner, Greeley & Co. ought not to live. Here is its language:

"With a blundering and chaotic policy such as that imposed upon it by Messrs. Morrill, Stevens, Sumner, and the Tribune; a policy which seeks to do everything through the Government and leave nothing to private ingenuity, wisdom and effort; which declares the President to be a traitor, and in the same breath quadruples his powers; which declares he contemplates usurpation, and insists on a course which alone makes such crime legal—with such a policy the Republican party can not live. AND OUGHT NOT TO LIVE. ITS SUCCESS WOULD BE A CALAMITY TO THE COUNTRY."

The Radical party has been governed by just such men, and, if it is successful in the approaching election, it will be entirely under their control. Wherever members of the present Congress have been set aside by the Radical constituents, it was done that men of stronger Radical tendencies should take their places. Should the candidates now supported by the Radicals compose a majority of the next Congress, the calamity to the country feared by the Post will be fully realized.

A Warning.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, in a speech at Indianapolis, recently, spoke with great bitterness of the soldiers who met in convention in Cleveland, and threatened them in this way:

"He would say to the Gordon Grangers and Ousters, who had sold themselves for unmerited promotions, that they may find a Senate which will be in no haste to confirm them."

We rather suspect that there is too much pluck among the soldiers who met at Cleveland to be scared by any threat.

A Representative Man.

The Rev. J. W. Hunkin, one of the Southern Radical pilgrims, said, in his speech at Schenectady, New York, that "if the next Congress does not give us universal suffrage, we will roll up our sleeves and pitch in, and we'll have the d-ddest revolution the world ever saw." We have no doubt of that, or negro insurrection and consequent revolution throughout the North, is what these "torch-and-turpentine" Radicals mean to bring about. The great question is will the people countenance them?—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The New Orleans Picayune says: The Mississippi papers are perplexed to find out who the persons whose names are given as the representatives of that State in Jack Hamilton's convention. They can not find that they ever were in the State, and think they must have passed through it on some raid.

A Jew resident of Prussia was arrested by a soldier for abusing the Prussians, when Bismark fell in with them. "What has he done?" says the great King-broker. "Abused the Prussians," replied the soldier. "Not so," said the Jew, "only Bismark." "Then let him go," said Bismark, greater men than he have done that."

LITERAL FULFILLMENT OF A SCRIPTURAL INJUNCTION.—An insane man in Fairfield Conn., lately chopped off his right hand with an ax. When asked why he did it, he said that "the Bible says that 'If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee.'"

Commercial.

M'CONNELLSVILLE MARKET.

M'CONNELLSVILLE, Oct. 5, 1866.

Flour—\$12 00 Extra per barrel.

WHEAT—\$2 30 per bushel.

BARLEY—Spring, 90c; Fall, \$1 per bush.

COAL—\$6 00 to 10 00 per ton.

DRYED APPLES—\$3 50 per bushel.

BUTTER—25 cents per pound.

EGGS—12 cents per dozen.

CHEESE—Live 25 cents.

COFFEE—25 to 30 cents.

COUNTRY SOY—3 cents per pound.

SOY—15 to 20 cents per pound.

BORNGUM—60 cents per gallon per barrel.

LAND—16 cents per bushel in jars and kegs.

CANDLES—(Tallow)—20 cents per lb. by box.

" " (Star)—30 cents per lb. by box.

" " (Star)—35 cents at retail.

SOAP—15 to 20 cents per bar.

CHEESE—35 cents per pound.

SALT—\$2 50 per barrel—retail.

STONE-COAL—12 cents per bushel.

HAMS—18 to 25 cents at retail.

SUGAR—15 cents per pound.

SHOULDER—14 to 15 cents.

TALLOW—8 to 10 cents.

WHEAT—\$2 30 per bushel.

BEANS—\$2 00 per bushel.

W. R. KELLY.

Physician and Surgeon.

M'CONNELLSVILLE, OHIO.

Special attention given to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES.

Professional calls promptly responded to.

OFFICE—Southwest Corner of the Public Square.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN R. UDDEN,

No. 43 Cedar st., New York.